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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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Branch Office: 1104 Decatur Street. THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COM-

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREAS-

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY,

Lee district will have a special election.-The Graham investigation continues. - The State Board of Pharmacy met .- The Street committee met.—It is said that Lee & Co. bookmakers, will open again. VIRGINIA.

No material damage was done along the Chesapeake shores by the storm of Thursday .- The Corporation Court of Buens Vista began its first session in that city.--- Mrs. Catherine Easley was buried in Halifax county .- Senator Daniel reports that the Charlotteville Postoffice Building bill will pass the Senate. -Mr. T. J. Seay, of Albemarie county, has sued the Western Union Telegraph Company for delay in forwarding important messages .- Senator Hill will probably accept an invitation to speak in Norfolk .- The famous ship Constellation is being overhauled in the navy yard at Ports-mouth.-Mr. P. W. Bunn, an employe of the Pocahontas Cotton Mills was killed by an accident to its elevator .-- The of Mr. Alexander Donnan, funeral Petersburg, was largely attended .-A heavy snow storm prevailed in portions of Virginia yesterday .- The lease of the Lyuchburg and Durham railroad by the Norfolk and Western was ratified by the stockholders of the latter road vesterday .- The cold wave greatly interfered with the sales of tobacco in Danville yesterday.

GENERAL. It is said that a petition signed by 400,000 people will be presented to the Chicago convention asking that Mr. Cleveland be recognized as the candidate of New York Statz .- Wash. Boyd, of Newport, Tenn., has been arrested, charged with the murder of his father .- Senator Hill made two addresses at Jackson. Miss., yesterday. - The Free Wool bill was discussed in the House yesterday .- The trial of Dr. H. M. Scudder for murder was resumed at Chicago yesterday. --- Another fearful explosion occurred in Paris yesterday .- It is said that th malady of the Kaiser is effecting his mind.

IN UNBARTHING the record of General Alger during the war the New York Sun has performed an important public service. The evidence is perfectly clear that he practically deserted his post at the beginning of Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign. He had not resigned, nor had he received the permission of his superior officers to retire even for a time from military service. This proof of bad conduct at a moment when his honor as a soldier required him to stand his ground should dispose of all claims which he may advance as a candidate for the presidency. His prominence in this connection has been due entirely to his own noisy self-assertion and the size of his fortune. Now let him keep quiet, for a party which relies so largely on the soldier vote will not have the temerity to put forward a man with a military record so deeply besmirched.

MR. CLEVELAND'S letter, published in THE Times yesterday morning, announcing that he would accept the nomination for the presidency of the United States if his party wished him to do so, is perfectly consistent with the well-known sentiment of that gentlemen that the office of President was one which should neither be sought nor declined. He spoke to the point and uttered words of truth and soberness when he said: "I cannot bring myself to regard a candidacy for the place as something to be won by personal strife and active self-assertion." That used to be the general sentiment of the country, and if it has changed it is a certain indication that the American people have become sadly demoralized.

THE proposed consolidation of all the cities in the vicinity of Manhattan Island under one government to be known as New York is an imperial project, which will have the approval of all the people of the United States. A city of the size of these consolidated municipalities will reflect destinction upon the whole country by giving it, with probably one exception, the largest urban community in the world. For all practical purposes New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Astoria, Long Island City, Harlem and Staten Island constitute one city already. It should, however, be one city in name as well as in fact.

THE Government crop report shows that there are still 171,000,000 bushels of wheat in the hands of the farmers. This is about 28 per cent, of the crop for the last crop year, which is estimated to have amounted to 630,-000,000 bushels. In addition to these 171,000,-000 bushels there is a visible supply of 41,000,-000, making altogether 212,000,000 bushels which has never been converted into flour, exported or used as seed wheat,

THE Philadelphia Record must be getting uneasy about the rapidly developing resources of the South. It compares the combination of the Schloss, the Debardleben and the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company with the Standard Oil Trust, and declares that "the consolidation of three of the biggest Southern iron companies with a capital of \$30,000,000 has an ominous significance for all competitors."

BEERY, the official hangman of Great Britian, who has executed two hundred murderers, is coming to this country to lecture. If he should wish to make practical illustrations of his art on the stage he is respectfully requested to bring his subjects with AN ELECTRIC PLANT.

The Board of Aldermen acted wisely Monday evening in postponing the ordinance to appropriate \$125,000 of city bonds to the purpose of erecting an electric plant for the city. And now that our people have a breathing spell, let us look calmly into this matter and

see just what it means, The claim is this: Those who advocate an electric plant for the city say that the streets and public places must be lighted by electric lights; that the city can create her own electric plant sufficient for furnishing light for these for \$125,000, and that it is for the public interests that she should do so. The first term of the proposition is conceded; both the others are denied.

The city has just concluded a contract with the Richmond Electric Lighting Company by which that company undertakes to light the streets for \$49,700 per annum for two years, It is believed that this large sum to be expended annually in lighting the streets by electricity terrified the Council into passing the ordinance appropriating \$125,000 to a plant for the city. But the Council took an unnecessary fright. The Mayor's message, published yesterday, shows that we used \$76,683.90 worth of gas during the past year in lighting the streets and public buildings. Certainly as much as \$49,700 of this was spent in lighting the streets, so that the contract now made with the electric company for lighting the streets will cost the city no more than lighting them by gas now costs her, and they will receive the incomparably better electric light. Further, that \$76,683,90 worth of gas is about one-third of all the gas generated at the gas works, as the Mayor's message shows. That is, his message shows there were generated at the gas works during the year 219,686,700 cubic feet of gas, and he says the streets and public buildings used \$76,683,90 worth of this. The city ordinance requires gas to be charged to the streets and public buildings at cost, which it fixes at \$1 per thousand cubic feet. We therefore know that the streets and public buildings used 76,683,500 cubic feet, or about one-third of all

that was generated. gas had to be paid for by someone. Who paid | now in operation or projected, are designed for it? The private gas consumers in the city | as tinning plants only, and intend to buy paid for it. They are charged for their gas a their plates from the sheet-iron and steel sum per thousand feet that would pay for the manufacture of all the gas generated, and leave a profit over all to the city of \$41,316.69. The gas consumers, then, in the city presented the city with the lighting of the streets and the public buildings, and a burden that should have been placed equally on all the people of the city was saddled exclusively upon those who use gas.

The present electric contract, then, costs the city no more than she has been spending in lighting the streets by gas, and it places the cost where it should belong, on the whole city, instead of on a part of its citizens.

2d. It is estimated that the city can construct an electric plant for \$125,000, which will furnish light enough for the streets. We have made inquiries about this, and we believe a private concern could construct such a plant for that amount of money. We also believe that our City Hall could have been built for about \$500,000 by a private concern -about what it was estimated it would cost when undertaken. But, being built by the city, it has already cost \$869,437.11, as the Mayor informs us in his message, and he states that the estimates are that it will cost \$546,471,26 more—that is, almost three times as much as it was estimated to cost. It is safe. therefore, to assume that our \$125,000 electric plant will cost the city by the time it is completed very nearly \$400,000-We have also investigated the cost of furnishing electricity for the streets after we get our plant constructed, and we are enabled to say to our readers that in the present development of the art it is not reasonable to expect that we could furnish it for the streets at less than \$150 per night. Private companies cannot furnish it for much less than that, and it is not to be expected that the city can fur-

nish it as cheaply as private companies. Suppose, then, we build our plant at its estimated cost of \$125,000 and furnish light at the low rate of \$150 per night. The cost of electric light for the streets per annum would be 365 nightsx\$150=\$54,750. Add interest on \$125,000 bonds at 4=\$5,000, and we have an annual cost for lighting the streets of \$59,750, as against \$49,700, which we now agree to pay the electric company. But \$150 per night is what it would cost us to supply street electricity if we ran our works upon the economical methods of private corporations. while we know perfectly well from all past experience that it would cost us at least onethird more. The case would then stand thus: Street electricity per night, \$200x365 nights \$73,000; interest on \$400,000 of bonds at 4-\$16,000-\$89,000 in all per annum, as against

\$49,700 per annum. We earnestly recommend the committees of the Board of Aldermen, to which this matter has been referred, to investigate it thoroughly. It will find the facts to be all as they are herein stated. Besides, there is all possible force in the suggestions made by Mr. Gray. The science of electricity is in its infancy. We shall very probably be able to construct five years hence for \$50,000 a plant which would now cost as \$125,000, and the plant which we would construct now would probably be entirely worthless five years

THE TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS.

The noisy claims advanced before the adoption of the McKinley act, by the advocates of an increased tax on tin plate, as to the capacity of the American manufacturer to compete with the English if more fully protected, have been continued since the McKinley bill became a law, as to the amount of tin plate which is being made in this country. Testing the assertions of those interested in the production of tin plate, as to the present output of American tin-plate factories, by the most authentic information obtainable, it is clearly seen that these assertions are grossly exaggerated.

In the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, one of the most important organs of the supporters of the high tariff, there was published a short time ago a statement from the Tin-Plate Manufacturers' Association, in which the tin-plate works in actual operation in the United States, or in the course of construction or merely projected, were enumerated and their present or prospective capacity was estimated. From this statement it would appear that there are already twenty-four factories engaged in turning out tin plate, with an aggregate weekly capacity of 38,550 boxes, while there are four factories which will soon be completed and put in operation.

The Tin-Plate Consumers' Association, which is antagonistic to the Association of Tin-Plate Manufacturers, the manufacturer and consumer holding the same relation to each other as the hawk and the hare or the wolf and the sheep, has issued a report which would seem to show that the statement of the Manufacturers' Association is highly inaccurate. According to this report, the production of tin plate in this country is at the

present time less than one per cent, of the other.

consumption, and this production consists THE RICHMOND STREETS principally of what is known in the trade as terne plates, that is, plates made from im-

ported sheets of iron or steel. In order to estimate with the utmost thoroughness the extent of the consumption of American tin plate in the United States. the Consumers' Association state in their report that they sent out to all the members of that organization a circular request that they return the amount of tin plate of American manufacture which they have used since the McKinley bill became a law. Of the one hundred and fifteen replies received, one hundred declare that the writers have used no American plate whatever. The amount used by the other fifteen did not exceed 665 boxes. Striking a general average of the consumption of American tin plate on the basis of these one hundred and fifteen replies, a very fair test, as all the consumers are governed by precisely the same influences, and it will be seen that the general consumption must have

been comparatively small. The statement of the Consumers' Association is sustained by the last report of the Directory of the American Iron and Steel Industries, an annual publication of the highest authority. This report has in this connection a special significance, as it was issued by the manager of the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, in which the exaggerated statement of the Tin-plate Manufacturers' Association first appeared. According to it. instead of there being twenty-four tin-plate works in the United States in actual operation, there are only eighteen, six of which were not included in the enumeration of the Manufacturers' Association. Nine factories are in the course of erection, while one only stone paving in the streets and alleys was restone paving in the streets and alleys was restoned. is projected. One of the factories referred to by the Manufacturers' Association is shown to have no existence whatever either as being in operation or in the course of construction or simply projected.

The Directory report estimates the weekly production of American tin plate at the present time at 10,500 boxes, which is less than one-third of the amount of manufacture claimed in the statement of the Manufacturers' Association. The report further reveals Now, generating this immense quantity of | that at least seventeen of the thirty works manufacturers. The parties who are making their own plates are, with few exceptions, manufacturers of galvanized iron and steel, who, it will be recalled, were those most actively concerned in having the duty on tin and terne plate advanced, their object being to raise the price of terne plate used in roofing, as it competed so successfully with their own galvanized product, and also to extend the market for their sheet-iron and steel. As they anticipated, the price of terne plate has gone up, the result of which is that the demand for galvanized iron has increased. They have gained their point and the American people at large are suffering the consequences.

RILL AND ANDREW JOHNSON.

Senator Hill's junketing tour has at least taught us one thing, which is that Johnson City, Tenn., is named after Andrew John-On arriving at that place he is reported to have made the following speech:

Fellow-Citizens,-I am pleased to greet the citizens of this new city, named in honor of one of the illustrious citizens of Tennessee, formerly the President of our country and your United States senator, one of whose record you were most proud and whose memory the citizens of the country will always revers. [Applause.]
I do not intend to detain you with any

lengthy remarks, as you well know I am journeying to the South to speak in a sister State to-morrow. I judge from what has been said by the gentleman who introduced me that this is a Democratic town. I liope that is so. The Democratic party reveres the Constitution as Andrew Johnson did. The party stands up for the rights of the people as Andrew Johnson did. The Democratic party drew Johnson did. The Democratic party hates hypocrisy and sham as Andrew John-Applanse. Here the train moved off.

Mr. Hill is evidently setting his sails to catch every Southern breeze, but he makes an awful mistake when he supposes that an Andrew Johnson sail is going to catch a very full Southern wind. If there was ever a Southern man whom the Southern people had a contempt for it was Andrew Johnson. He deserted his people and took sides against them in the war, and, when accident gave him a position that he could never have hoped to aspire to through the choice of the public, he showed a mean and contemptible hatred of our better elements by his \$20,000 pardon proclamation, that was unworthy of a scavenger. You must take a reef in that sail, Mr. Hill, while you are down South.

Saw it in "The Times." FERGURSEN'S WHARF, VA., March 15, 1892. The Times Company, Richmond Va.:

Dear Sirs.—Enclosed find amount to pay for advertisement of January 13th; also subscription for one year. I rece swers to advertisement. I received forty-two an-sent. W. D. T.

The Hentasophs' Banquet.

Richmond Conclave, Improved Order Hep-tasophs, spent a delightful evening at Zimtasophs, spent a delight the evening at Zim-mermann's last night between 3 o clock and midnight, and oratory, wit and music made the evening a pleasurable one to all who attended. The banquet was a splendidly arranged affair, in courses, and the menu embraced a number of pleasing delica-cies. They were served in the most appecies. They were served in the most appetizing manner under Mr. Zimmermann's personal supervision. After the yiands and delicacies had been discussed Mayor Ellyson, who is a Heptasoph, made a well pointed and interesting speech, and other members present created pleasure and merriment for the party, among whom were Mr. S. B. Ginn, Professor J. Emory Shaw, Mr. Henry Flegenheimer and others.

The officers of this prospering conclusions.

The officers of this prospering conclave are: S. B. Ginn, archon; P. F. Teiser, provost; Henry Flegenheimer, secretary; G. E. Styll, financier: H. M. Walthall, treasurer; F. W. Miltz, warden: J. J. Redmond, inspector, and R. R. Griffin, sentinel.

Poultry Association Organized. A number of the members of the Richmond Poultry and Pet Stock Association met yes-terday in the store of Messrs, Polk Miller & Co. The object of the meeting was to or-

ganize a stock company and to charter the Association.

The election of officers was gone into and the following were elected: Mr. J. E. Taylor, president, and A. H. Thiemann, secretary and treasurer. Board of directors: Polk Miller, J. F. Jackson, J. B. Cooper, T. L. Courtney, Jr., and — Zacharias.

The board was instructed to obtain a charter for the courses.

ter for the company. The capital stock shall be \$5,000, divided into shares of \$25 each, and the principal office shall be in Richmond. Another meeting will be held at an early date, when the board will report, and the rest of the officers will be elected.

The Gambling Houses.

It was stated yesterday that the Monte Carlo, near Alexandria, was going to reopen its doors, and that the other institutions of a similar character in the State, including Lee & Co., of this city, would also reopen. The plan of operation, which has been mentioned, was for the various turf exchanges to take the money and wire the bets to Guttenburg, thus avoiding the Mushbach law, which prohibits the making of bets within the State. the making of bets within the State. It is said that both in Kentucky and New York this method has been decided not to come within the limits of the law as provided

by the recent act of our Legislature.

There has as yet been no positive indication that this will be done in this city. The house of Lee & Co. was tightly closed yesterday, and it was learned that Mr. Lee was in

Call for Home Beer and take no

DISCUSSED BY THE COMMITTEE.

A Number of Improvements Ordered to be Made-The Bridge Over Gillie's Creek. Better Street-Car Service-Routine.

The Committee on Streets of the City Council held their semi-monthly meeting in the office of the City Engineer last evening. Chairman Capers and Messrs. H. L. Carter Joseph W. Carter, Robert Archer, J. W. Thomas, W. M. Turpin, C. E. Brauer, J. T. Gray, Preston Belvin, James Bahen and Royal White were present.

Allegations were heard in regard to the opening of a sixteen-foot alley between Mosby and Pickett streets, south of Pleasant street. The committee decided to recommend to the Council the adoption of a resolution provid-ing for the carrying out of the work.

The same action was taken in regard to alle-gations for the grading and paving of the alley between Linden and Cherry streets and Floyd and Park assures.

Floyd and Park avenues.

The committee also decided to recommend to the Council the adoption of a resolution providing for the grading of the alley between Franklin and Grace streets from Ryland street for a distance of about 150 feet in

an easterly direction. STREET-CAR SERVICE. The matter in regard to securing better street-car service by restoring the car on Re-servoir and Ashland streets to its former

schedule was referred to the ward commit A resolution offered by Mr. H. L. Carter ferred to the City Engineer and City Attor-

A petition was considered from properly owners on Lester street, asking that the width of that street from Poplar to Orleans streets be increased. The committee decided to recommend to the Council the condempation of the property. demnation of the necessary property by the

GILLIE'S CREEK BRIDG".

A resolution appropriating the sum of \$3,500,or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the widening of the bridge over Gillie's creek on Williamsburg avenue to sixty feet.

creek on Williamsburg avenue to sixty feet,
was referred to the Ward Committee.
On the recommendation of the City Engineer that official and the chairman of the
committee were authorized to advertise for
bids and award the contract for the construction of a sewer on Thirteenth street to relieve
the property of Messrs, Chalkley and Jacobs,
as decided by the City Council.
On motion of Mr. Belvin it was decided
that the \$55,000 appropriated for enliverts be
divided into six equal parts, each ward re-

that the \$5,000 appropriated for enlyerts be divided into six equal parts, each ward receiving its quota, Major Capers and Messes. Gray and H. L. Carter being opposed to it.

Mr. Belvin complained of the very bad condition of the sidewalks on Broad street between Seventh and Second streets, and he offered a resolution directing the City Engineer to have at once repairs made where he deemed it necessary on the north and south sides of Broad from Ninth to Adams street.

Mr. Gray complained of the bad condition on the sidewalks on Frankin between Fifth and Third streets.

and Third streets.
Mr. Capers (Mr. H. L. Carter in the chair stated that the sidewalks in all the wards needed a good deal of repairs, and he there-fore thought that all such repairs should be paid for not out of the general fund, but out f the amounts set aside for each respective

H. L. Carter offered as a substitute that Mr. Belvin's motion be laid over until the proposed new ordinance has been acted upon which provides that money paid by property owners for sidewalks laid or repaired shall revert to the Street Committee. The substi-

At the suggestion of Mr. H. L. Carter it was decided to have stone crossings laid on Grace and Harrison streets.

That New Street-Car Rule.

That New Street-Car Rule.

The new rule announced by the electric passenger lines that cars should stop only at the end of the square and the further side of street crossings went into effect yesterday. If there is any good to come of it to the company or the public it was not realized yesterday. The people did not understand the cause of the motorman not stopping when hailed at various points, and much language was used more striking for its strength than delicacy. The time lost in frequent stops seemed to be consumed in longer waitings at the corners for deliberate passengers at a distance. In the meantime the paswaitings at the corners for deliberate passengers at a distance. In the meantime the passengers grumbled, the conductor nervously explained the new rule and the motorman nearly dislocated the vertebrae of his spine while anxiously looking around to see the cause of delay. Everybody asked what good the new rule would do, and nobody was bold enough to venture a guess. No doubt the aivantages will be better demonstrated when the system is better understood. when the system is better understood.

The New Library.

The New Library.

The State Library Board, consisting of Governor McKinney, State Treasurer Harman, Auditor of Public Accounts, Colonel Marye, Second Auditor, Colonel Ruffin, and Secretary of State, Judge Flournoy, held a meeting in the Governor's office yesterday afternoon and adopted a resolution to select an architect before deciding on the site for the proposed building. The architect will be selected in accordance with the following provision of the law.

"The said board shall select a professional architect at a reasonable salary to advise

architect at a reasonable salary to advise with them in all the details of said building and its erection."

The selection of the architect will be taken up at the next meeting of the board.

Lee District Election.

A special election has been ordered by Judge Minor for Lee district to take place on April 21st, when the voters will have to decide whether improvements bonds shall be issued by the district commissioners under the law passed by the Legislature during the session just closed. The residents of the district could also have to decide whether they trict will also have to decide whether they want to continue as a separate district of the

county. The district comprises the property bounded by Grove avenue and Ashland streets, the boulevard at the New reservoir and the western city limits.

The poils will be open during the hours prescribed by law, and the only voting place will be at Schumaker's store.

Aprointed By the Governor, Governor McKinney has appointed Mr. C. A. Santos, of Norfock a member of the State Board of Pharmacy to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. T. Christian, of The Governor has also appointed Mr. W.

recommendation of the county court.

Mr. R. J. Farish, who was appointed on the 5th instant as su, erintendent of schools for Fluvanna county, was commissioned by the Governor yesterday. Bettie Thomas Lewis Case.

The celebrated Thomas-Lewis case came up yesterday morning for argument. Colonel G. W. Hansbrough argued the case for the appellant and Judge E. C. Burks for the appellee. The argument will be continued to day and to morrow.

day and to-morrow.

Chase against Miller. Writ of error and supersedeas awarded to judgment rendered by the Circuit Court of Frederick county on the — day of March, 1892. The City Budget.

The Committee on Finance of the City Council held a lengthy session in the chancery court-room yesterday afternoon to consider the budget for the next fiscal year. Nothing, however, was given out for publica-tion in regard to the result of the meeting. Chancery Court.

Mr. S. W. Padgett yesterday qualified as administrator of the estate of J. W. Otey. The value of the estate is small.

Violets \$1 per hundred at J. H. HARVEY'S. No. 5 west Broad.

The "Domestic" Sawing Machine Company, 909 Main street, has received its stock of Spring Styles and Fashion Publications. Catalogues will be furnished on application.

Palms, Ferns and Pandanus at
J. H. Harver's,
No. 5 west Broad street. Home Beer has no superior.

THE BAKER SHOE.

The Very Complete Stock of

MEN'S FINE FOOTWEAR

Now Being Received at Store No. EAST MAIN

914 Was made especially to meet the wants of the gentlemen of Richmond by The Baker Shoe Manufacturing Company, a careful selection from its endless variety of styles having been made by

FENTON TAYLOR.

Who has the management of the Richmond Retail Store for that Cor. poration, which will retail the product of its own factory exclusively

These shoes are being placed on the shelves, and under your inspection will "speak for themselves." There are styles for all tastes and good values for all pockets. Coming directly from the factory they are "the latest thing out," and coming directly from Maker to Wearer they escape the tax of Middle man's profits—greatly to Consumers' advantage.

No attempt has been made to produce a cheap article. The company proposes to continue in the retail business in Richmond, and will make only such shoes as it can warrant. But, for the value offered, prices will





MAKES MORE BREAD, MAKES WHITER BREAD, MAKES BETTER BREAD

Than Any Other Flour Manufactured.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, Richmond, Va.

II 1. The "PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT" were the greatest wonders of the ancient world. THANCOCK'S "HUMBURG" is one of the wonders of our time.

2. The "COLOSSUS OF RHODES" stood above all other statues, was the standard of architecture; Hancock's "MARITANA" is the standard of fine sun-cured Chewing () N 3. The "PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA" was lighted with oil, but now everything is B lighted by electricity, therefore chew HANCOCK'S "ELECTRIC."

4. The "HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON" have not been equaled yet; it is A

O EPHESUS"; the hunters of Old Greece brought sacrifices in the "TEMPLE OF DIANA AT C C "ZULEIKA" is still in the front.

K 7. The "STATUE OF THE OLYMPIAN JUPITER" was a masterpiece of sculpture. ()

 Λ^{sk} for

MANAOLA,

BUTLER & BOSHER'S

WOODSIDE,

SUN-CURED TOBACCOS.

CHEW

Tip-Toe

__AND__ SQUARE CHEW. Newspaper Men,

FOR A GOOD, COOL SMOKE USE MAYO'S CUT PLUG.

> DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE. MANUFACTURED BY

P.H. MAYO & BRO.,

UNCORPORATEDI RICHMOND, VA.

laughw. sulyl

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP. THE SPECIAL OR LIMITED PARTNERSHIP FORMED JANUARY 1, 1880, AND RENEWARD JANUARY 1, 1881, under the firm name and style of HARWOOD A JONES, is hereby renewed and continued until the Sist day of December, 1882, inclusive Charles W. Harwood and William M. Jones are the general lartners and Robert H. Whitlock the special vartner, and all reside in the city of Richmond, Va.

Said Robert H. Whitlock special partner, con-ibuted to said partnership and actually paid cash the sum of \$7.000 January 1, 189. The are of business of said partnership shall be in a city of Richmond. Va. and the business inducted shall be the manufacture and sale of coden Boxes and other Wood-Working riusi-

Witness the following signatures this 1st day of January, 1892.

ROBERT H. WHITLOCK, CHARLES W. HARWOOD, WILLIAM M. JONES.

State of Virginia, City of Richmond, to-wit:

I. Alien G. Collins, notary outbic for the city aforesaid, in the State of Virginia, do certify that Charles W. Harwood, Winiam M. Jones and Robert H. Whitlock, whose names are signed to the foregoing certificate of special or limited partnership of Harwood & Jones, dated January 1, 1802, have each acknowledged the same hefore me in my city aforesaid; and said Charles W. Harwood, a general partner of said partnership, at the same time made oath before me that Robert H. Whitlock, the special partner, contributed and actually paid in cash into said partnership \$7,000 January 1, 1802.

Given under my hand this 20th day of January, 1802.

mh2-weiw

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C. SANTOS DRUG STORE,

(Successor to M. A. & C. A. Santos.)

WALTER T. SANTOS, C. A. SANTOS, Owner. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST NO. 5 BANK STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

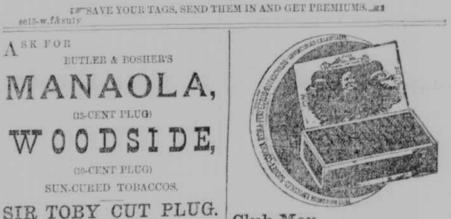
Depot for Santos Myrtle Tooth Wash and Powler, patented August 10, 1886. noi2-tf FLEET'S CHAP STICK -

Is the best article you can get for Chapped and Rough Skin.

Price 15 cents. Prepared by

C. B. FLEET,

823 Main Street, Lynchburg, Va



Club Men. Business Men, Professional Men, Sporting Men, Theatrical Men.

In fact, all MEN who smoke, should give the GENERAL ARTHUR CIGAR a trial; they

would then smoke no other. KERBS, WERTHEIM & SCHIFFER.

Manufacturers, New York. EDEL BROS., Sole distributing agents, Eichmond, Va



ALLEN & CINTER BRANCH

AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., Cigarettes and Tobacco Manufacturers, RICHMOND, VA.

FACTORIES: Sixth and Cary and Seventh and Cary Sts.

CIGARETTES. Richmond Straight Cut No.

1 (the original brand), Virginia Brights, Opera
Puffs and other popular brands.
SMOKING TOBACCO. Diamond Gem.
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